FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

SHERMAN ON THE WAR-PATH. It is said that the late outbreak of a band of Kiowa Indians, under the leadership of Satanta and Satank, was part of a scheme to capture no less a personage than the military head of all the armies of the United States. Fortunately, Sherman arrived in safety at a Government post soon after this outbreak; but we are not astonished that it was too much for his equanimity to bear. Satanta and Satank, who were also in that neighborhood, boldly avow that they had made the attack referred to, killing several white men and capturing their live-stock. Satanta and Satank were ordered under immediate arrest after this avowal, and Sherman wrote to the commanding officer of an adjacent post that they should be tried by a court-martial; and as they were unquestionably desperate, cruel, and determined robbers and murderers, whose guilt of capital offenses was indisputable, that they should be punished with death. There is a great deal of sound logic and common sense in this declaration. While we are civilizing and protecting well-disposed Indians, it will be better for all concerned if hopelessly and irreclaimably wild and wicked savages, who persist in making attacks upon white frontier settlers or travellers, in despite of treaties and pledges, should be treated as felons and murderers. One of the most important steps toward the civilization of the aborigines is the establishment of a clear distinction between those members of any given tribe or band who are well disposed and those who are hopelessly hostile and diabolical. A thoroughly bad Indian is about as wicked, savage, treacherous, and dangerous a being as ever cursed this fair earth; and if a few hundred representatives of this description of barbarism, now in the territorial dominions of the United States, could be treated by Sherman's system, there would be a decided improvement in the chances of establishing permanently amicable relations with all the surviving Indians.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK. A BATHER extraordinary resolution was introduced in Select Council yesterday, which certainly will not find favor with the public, even if it does with some of the gentlemen who have been entrusted with the duty of legislating for this municipality. This resolution, which, after some debate, was referred to the Committee on Law, will, if it becomes a rule, require all committees to meet in private. One member yesterday characterized this as a villainous resolution, and he was not far wrong, for there will undoubtedly be a considerable amount of secret villainy perpetrated if it is adopted. Members of Councils, who have their own interests rather than those of the public at heart, have only too many opportunities at present to grind their private axes on the public grindstone, and, however pleasant it may be for them to withdraw from the gaze of their constituents while arranging little schemes for attacking the pockets of the tax-payers, so that they will have an innocent look when brought before Councils, the arrangement will most certainly not be remarkably advantageous to the aforesaid tax-payers. The gentleman who introduced this resolution said that one reason why it ought to be adopted was that sometimes only one reporter knew of a committee meeting, and that he had therefore an improper advantage over his professional brethren. This is a reason as is a reason, and the reporters cannot but feel highly gratified at such an attempt to consider their interests. We really cannot see, however, that the failure of some reporters to attend important committee meetings is a matter of any concern to the members of Councils, who are only interested in furnishing the representatives of the press with proper facilities for obtaining information that the people have a right to possess. If the reporters do not put in an appearance at any given committee meeting, that is their fault and they are responsible to their employers. In fact, this method of showing fair play to the reporters by putting those who attend to their business down to the level of those who do not will not work, nor will any such argument remove from the public mind the impression that a brood of serpents of the most gigantic description are contained in the proposition referred to. So long as the meetings of the committees of Councils are public the citizens of Philadelphia have a fair chance of knowing what their representatives are doing, but so soon as they are made secret it will be impossible for outsiders to keep the run of the business before Councils, and the tax-payers will be totally in the dark as to the disposition of their money. Such an arrangement would doubtless suit some of the gentlemen who feel themselves badly paid at present for the eminent services they render to the public, but it would not suit the public

THE GAS LOAN met with a lively opposition in Select Council yesterday, and several members denounced the trustees, and protested against giving them the half million dollars asked for unless they furnished specifications and estimates for its expenditure, and unless they hold their meetings with open doors in the future, so that Councils and the tax-payers of the city can keep a watch on them. A tremendous effort will undoubtedly yet be made to get the ordinance creating the loan passed before the adjournment of Cauacils for the summer, and we sincerely hope that the gentlemen who have hitherto opposed it will spare no effort to prevent this enormous swindle from being perpetrated upon the people of Philade phia. Not only should they oppose the loan, but they should also endeavor to will be adopted with enthusiasm by the public hold the trustees legally responsible for the at large.

destruction of the Market street works, by bringing them into court and making them give their authority for the perpetration of such an outrage. A judicial investigation, whether it resulted in proving the illegality of the action of the trustees or not, would doubtless elicit some highly edifying details with regard to the management of the gas works, and the members of Councils who feel interested in breaking up the Gas Ring cannot perform a greater service to their constituents than by forcing the trustees to go into court and defend themselves.

STATUARY FOR THE PARK.

THE Park Art Association has not as yet made any public statement of its plans, or any appeal to the public for the means to carry them out. It is understood, however, that its principal object is to procure statuary and other works of art for the ornamentation of the park, and when the citizens of Philadelphia are fully informed as to what it is proposed to accomplish, they will doubtless respond with liberality, for no better method of adding to the already great attractions of the park could be found than the erection of portrait statues of eminent men, historical and ideal groups, and other works of art, in prominent locations. Before entering upon such a work as this, however, certain rules and regulations should be adopted, with the understanding that they will be inflexibly adhered to. Such works as are erected in the park should, in every instance, be of bronze, for the good and sufficient reason that it is the only endurable material for open-air statuary, and that in the open air it is much bandsomer than any other. In our climate, marble statues exposed to the weather will, in a comparatively few years, lose their sharpness, and would begin to exhibit signs of decay at a time when bronzes would be at their best. If a statue is worthy of being placed in such a pleasure-ground as Fairmount Park, it is worth being made so that it will last, and the cost of bronze is not so much greater than marble that the expense need be any consideration in works that are expected to endure for ages. Bronze castings can now be made in this country, and in this city, as well as anywhere in the world; so by all means let our park statuary be of metal, and not of stone.

As a matter of course, many of the statues to be placed in the park will be memorials of distinguished Philadelphians and Pennsylvapians, as well as of citizens of other States of national reputation. Care, however, must be taken that the grounds shall not be covered with the smirking effigies of "no account men," who are only great in their own estimation and that of a limited circle of admirers. If the Park Art Association merely desires to obtain a goodly number of statues, it will only be necessary to announce that all who desire a cheap immortality can obtain it in this manner, and there will immediately be a multitude of very respectable citizens whose organs of self-esteem are largely developed, pounding at the doors of our sculptors in their eagerness to get themselves put in bronze and marble. This would be excellent well for the artists, but not so much so for posterity, not to speak of the public of to-day. We know of one individual who has his "statoo" cut in the best Carrara marble, all ready to plump it down in one of the most picturesque locations in the park so soon as he can get a good opportunity to do so. Men such as this must be held in check; their ardor must be restrained by a law that, like those of the Medes and Persians, altereth not, to the effect that no effigy of any worthy citizen whose soul has not yet ascended to the stars shall be permitted within the park limits. It would not be amiss, indeed, for the rule to be that no statue shall be erected to the memory of any one who has not for at least twenty-five years been under his native sod. A man whose memory will not retain its fragrance for at least a quarter of a century has no claim to be handed down to future ages in imperishable bronze. Not only should the Park Art Association and the Park Commissioners establish this rule, but, to make assurance doubly sure-for really this is a serious matter-it would be well to have it enforced by an act of Legislature.

Distinguished men of former days who have contributed to the glory of our Commonwealth should have statues in the park which will serve to keep their names and their deeds ever fresh in the minds of the people, and with a little liberality and a proper amount of discrimination in the choice of subjects, the historical statues of the park would soon be among its greatest attractions. Attention, however, should not alone be given to the erection of monumental works, but ideal figures and groups, as far as possible American in subject, should have some of the finest locations assigned to them. Ward's group of "The Indian Hunter," in Central Park, is a far greater ornament to that magnificent pleasure-ground than his statue of Shakespeare ever will be, and the costume in which the sculptor has clothed the figure of the great poet has decided advantages in the way of picturesqueness over the coat and pantaloons of the present year of grace, and over the cocked hat, shad-belly coat, and knee breeches of the Revolutionary era. It will be depressing if nothing but statues of gentlemen clothed in the most unpicturesque costumes ever invented are placed in the park; so we enter a plea for an occasional piece of sentiment, even if some hero who ought to be commemorated is neglected for a season.

We hope that the recently-elected officers of the Park Art Association will shortly make some definite appouncement of their intentions, and put the project they have in hand fairly before the people. We are confident that they can easily obtain enough money to start operations, and if they make one or two good hits at the commencement, the idea of ornsmenting the park with fine works of art COMMUNISM

How very often has our Saviour's figure of the wolves in sheep's clothing had its fulfilment, not only as to men and their professions, but in the names given to societies, combinations, and cabals, ostensibly instituted to promote some good and wise end, but which are only employed to hide from view the utter selfishness beneath!

Under the blessed name of Christianity the most revolting crimes have been perpetrated, whilst "Liberty and Fraternity" have been engraven upon the banners of those whose acts have made despotism itself blush for

Therefore, in this practical age and country of ours, neither high-sounding names or loud-sounding professions can command respect unless accompanied by deeds that illustrate their genuineness. Communism reads well and sounds well, and were the leaders honest and true in their endeavors to fulfil in practical results the beautiful thought contained therein, they would be entitled to the commendation of all good men. But, alas for them and humanity, they have made Communism a synonym for every crime that virtue holds in detestation. In its name they have made war upon religion, art, literature, and refinement, levelling its monuments and trophies in the dust.

Actuated by a fiendish spirit impossible to comprehend, they have endeavored in one diabolical conflagration to commit to ashes the fairest city in the world, with its wonders of genius, art, and refinement, that the centuries have labored to produce. Unsated with the burning and dismantling of churches, palaces, and temples of art, they turn from the sanguinary contest that is going on at the gates of the city to imbue their demoniac hands in the innocent blood of defenseless men and women, whose only offense is the contrast their pure lives afford to their own. Even in the threes of dissolution, when their doom was known to themselves, when the avenging band of the Government was about to snatch Paris from their grasp, even then their insatiate thirst for blood had to be appeased by the cold-blooded murder of a pure and good man, whose only crime in their eyes consisted in his being at the head of the Church in France.

From this picture of blood, death, conflagration, and desolation, the civilized world turns away in sickening horror. And yet, strange as it may appear, there are men in our midst so warped in jadgment or deficient in moral sense as to be willing to palliate, if not bold enough to defend, these unlicensed cutthroats of the nineteenth century. We may be shocked but cannot be astonished at the utterances of such sickly dreamers and sentimental drivellers as Theodore Tilton, and such impractical theorists and stilted orators as Wendell Phillips, whose epigrammatic utterances sound very much like those of the late leaders of the Commune. But when any individual or any body of men pretending to represent the laboring men of our country speak, at least in sympathy, if not in outspoken words of commendation, of such a wicked and abhorrent set of men as the Communists were and are, then as a journal sympathy with the highest aims truest welfare of the Ameand laborer, we enter a solemn rican protest. The few political or criminal outcasts from abroad who a few days since assembled in the city of New York, and in their assumed authority extended sympathy to these Parisian outlaws, no more represent the American mechanic, artisan, or laborer than does the Evil Spirit illustrate in his wiles and workings the noblest aims of Christianity. It is, perhaps, difficult to conjecture under what dictation these men assembled or what inspiration prompted their utterances. One thing is certain, however: they spoke by the authority of no respectable body or class in this country. The American worker is no Communist in the Paris sense of the word. He knows and appreciates what true liberty is. What he and those dear to him desire is not conflagration, blood, and a reign of terror, but a continuation of that peace and good order with which we are blessed, and above all others his arm is ready for their defense, at the sacrifice, if need be, of life.

It is an insult and libel to insinuate that he has any sympathy with agrarianism, or any of the other wild theories entertained by the evil spirits who for months made Paris a pandemonium on earth. Loving and enjoying liberty at home, and hoping and praying for the elevation and enfranchisement of the oppressed of all lands, he has intelligence enough to perceive that these pretended friends of freedom have only the empty cloak of liberty thrown loosely over their shoulders, that under it they may strike the more effectively at the most sacred and valuable rights of humanity. He is thoughtful and considerate enough to discriminate between their utterances and their doings. He hears them shout "Liberty!" and establish the most grinding despotism; "Fraternity!" while their hands are red with the blood of innocence: and "Vive la Republique!" whilst their guns are thundering from the closed gates of the capital against the only organized power that represents the will of the nation. He recognizes in them the offscourings of Europe organized into a besotted mob making relentless war on intelligence, virtue, property, life, and liberty, and he unites with all good men in thanking God for its overthrow.

If under our Government, where liberty is upheld and sustained by law, where life, property, and individual freedom are secured to all, there be any who are wild or wicked enough to defend those whose only idea of the value of human life is that they may destroy all who oppose them; of property, that they may steal what others have labored secure; and of liberty, unrestrained license to do whatever their wicked hearts may indicate-if there be such among us, they are not to be found in the ranks of our true American workingmen.

In this fair land, where wealth and the highest honors of the State are alike open to | for renewal.

men of all ranks, and are, indeed, shared today by men who have arisen by the might of their own unaided energy and intelligence, there can be no sympathy for doctrines and wild theories that would overturn the firm foundations of all society, and, if successful, destroy the very class in whose pretended interest it is undertaken.

In the English House of Lords a motion expressing regret that Queen Victoria had been advised to sign the Treaty of Washington was vesterday defeated, after considerable debate, without a division. The Tory party is attempting to make capital by representing that the treaty is humiliating to British pride, but this attempt has met with very limited success, and all fair-minded Englishmen are well satisfied with the adjustment of an old and irritating quarrel.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ACTION.

WHEREAS, The summer season is already well advanced; and, WHEREAS, Our stock of Fine Clothing is still per-

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Notice is hereby given that the Police force have been instructed to rigidly enforce the ordinance prohibiting the firing of crackers, squibs, chasers, rockets, and other fireworks, and the firing off of guns, pistois, and other firearms on the coming ath of July. Parents, guardians, and others, the heads of families, are carnestly requested to co-operate with the officers in this respect, so that the good order and quiet of the city may be maintained, and casualty by are in a great measure avoided.

By order of the Mayor. ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,

Chief of Pelice.